The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

OUR INDIANS.

And the Policy Which Makes Them What They Are.

BY JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

From the comments of the press and people, on the late Indian murders, one might be led to think that President Grant had been trying some new, and before unheard-of, experiment, in the management of Indian affairs; and that it had been left to this late day for the United States Government to attempt a "Peace Policy" toward these miserable creatures. Nothing could be more unjust toward his predecessors or himself than the general idea entertained about his Indian affairs. What has been the tenure of our Indian Bureau, from first to last, but to maintain a peace policy with our savage neighbors? And no President ever carried the pacific idea further than Mr. Lincoln. In 1862 I asked the Secretary of the Interior to use his influence with the President to have the Sioux prisoners retained as hostages, and notify their tribe that, for every non-combatant they murdered, the Government would hang one of these hostages. The answer was prompt and decisive. "Such a proposition is not to be entertained, for a moment," Mr. Lincoln will hang nobody."

When it is considered that these prisoners were all warriors, that the whole tribe had, in council, resolved to exterminate the pale-faces from Minnesota, in revenge for some grievance alleged against the United States Government, that they had chosen a time when the State was drained of men, by a recent call for troops, and had so far carried out their plot as to have murdered nearly or quite one thousand people, principally women and children, that every one of these prisoners had been proved guilty of active participation in those murders, with indescribable attendant atrocities; and that, so far from hanging them or continuing their imprisonment, the Government supplied them with arms, blankets and provisions, and turned them loose to be a terror to all traders and dwellers on the Upper Missouri from that day to this, when their war-whoop is hourly expected in the homes of Minnesota settlers, it surely cannot be charged upon President Grant that he has been first to tender the olive branch to our red brethren.

Of peace policies we have had no lack; for the general attitude of the Government toward Indians has been that of seeking peace and finding none. We have tried to buy it, tried to conquer it, tried to win it by bribes, presents and treaties, by promises it was impossible to keep and wicked to make, by every means but the right one, which is the assertion and maintainance of our natural right to our full share of the earth which the Great Spirit made for the use of all his children. When we plant ourselves on this, our God-given right, as against that acquired by the murder of the tribes whom the present Indians dispossessed, we have firm ground to stand upon, and can afford to be generous as well as just, in our dealings with the people from whom we demand a recognition of our right to him, and to whom we would teach our full appreciation of their equal claims, to a place in the common inheritance. So long as we come to them, as self-confessed intruders on the earth, as robbers, or aliens, who must win, by force or purchase, their consent to live and labor in our Father's dominions, so long both our peace and war policies will be a delusion and a mockery.

I was on the frontier, in Minnesota, during the massacre of '62, and noticed that the line between the United States and British possessions was also the line between panic and peace. All through the northern and western part of the State the settlers were murdered and driven from their homes, their dwellings burned and goods destroyed. In that struggling cluster of barracks and huts known as Fort Abercrombie, a small garrison of men, with many women and children, were shut up, besieged by hundreds of Indians. Of the men who risked their lives to carry news of their peril to the settlements, one-half were butchered on the way, and six weeks elapsed, after their extremity was known in St. Paul, before the Government, whose misconduct had brought them into that straight, would send them any hope of assistance. When help arrived, men and women were so worn out by constantly watching that they could have held but little longer, and all this time the real residents of British America, just beyond them, sat at ease in their possessions, a unit in safety, whatsoever they desired.

In those years, in times of peace, the "noble red man" used to come in such costume that it was impossible to distinguish him from the noble red woman, a peculiarity of his which no doubt accounts for General Sheridan's "war on women," of which we have heard so much. Their common dress was a filthy blanket, but occasionally the braves laid this aside and wore a coat of paint and breech cloth instead. Their hair was always stiff with vermin and dirt. They hung around Hindoo like hungry, surly dogs, waiting for bones, or danced war dances for pennies. Occasionally the Chippeways and Sioux met in deadly conflict, in our immediate vicinity, after which the "Chips" would bring their trophies into town and kick them about through the streets. These consisted of dissevered heads, hands, feet or other portions of their dead enemies. It was estimated that the Government and churches had spent ten thousand dollars a head on these Chippeways, in the effort to civilize and Christianize them. This is what they were then, and are now, after ten more thousand have gone into the same slough of despond.

While this was the condition of our Indians, and the Chippeways are among the better specimens, there came, every year, hundreds of carts from the Red River, in charge of Indians and half-breeds, who were decently dressed and usefully employed. There are no massacres and no Indian troubles in that country. Intelligent, well-disposed Indians have told me that the only hope for any of their race was emigration to the British possessions, and have named several of our educated Chippeways who had gone there for security and a home. So, the marked difference between the two governments lies, not in the Indians, but in their Indian policy.

Our most advanced idea, as expressed in our "Peace Policy," is to herd each tribe on a separate reservation, and there wall them in, with their old heathenisms, to contend *en masse* with territorial governments, and such missionary effort as we can make for them. Each man of the whole tribe, or community, must act together. There is no chance for the civilization of individuals or families; and I can see in it no material improvement on the pole policies which have preceded it, in a long line of failures. Like them, it brings all the might of old prejudices, old superstitions, old habits to bear, with crushing force on the individual, that may attempt innovation. This might of public opinion has dragged ninety-nine hundredths of our educated Indians back to the level of the uneducated majority of their tribes. If Galileo failed to stand firm against the public sentiment and persecution of his age, in defense of the truth, how can we expect an individual Indian to adopt, and live out, a new truth against the persecutions and proscriptions of relatives and neighbors, against the public sentiment of his world?

The new policy also retains that ten-thousand-times accursed system of annuities,—a system doubly accursed in that it curses him that gives and him that takes. It has cursed our Government by creating in it an inexcusable amount of corruption, by so debasing public sentiment that the people have learned to tolerate and maintain a set of officials whose name and office have long been a by-word, a synonym of wholesale fraud and petty peculation, and will continue to be so so long as there is an Indian annuity to pay, unless we find men for agents and commissioners who did not sin in Adam's fall, and need no regeneration.

The temptations of Indian payments and contracts are so great, the opportunities for theft so ample, that there must be an unfailing fountain of corruption as long as they exist. An honest man might get employment in the conduct of our Indian affairs and stay honest a little while; for a healthy soul, like a healthy body, has great power of resistance; but sooner or later the contagion says the best constitution.

But the curse to the takers of their annuities is even greater than to the giver; for so long as we hold out to the Indian the hope of maintainance so long we deprive him of the natural incentives to maintain himself, so long we foster his besetting sin, haughty contempt for labor. So long as we promise to feed and clothe him, so long we offer a premium for idleness and stand between him and God's great teachers, hunger and cold; and to the extent of our power preventing his civilization by the only agent that ever did civilize any people, necessity for labor.

What justice requires of us is, that we shall make every Indian understand, by our works,—they have small faith in our words,—that he may have a home on our public lands wherever he pleases to select it, that its title shall be inalienable to him and his kin, so that no one can defraud him of it, that he will be protected in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor, that, if he starts, he will have a ball and chain fastened to his leg and be set to making roads, that if he murders he will be hanged, and if he loafs he will not be disturbed in his right to starve. In other words, one law for Indian and white man. Throw to the owls and rats the last vestige of that policy which makes treaties with a foreign nation living on our soil. Give to Indians the same chance of life we give to other folks, then, let him paddle his own canoe.

Seven scholarships, of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, have been offered for competition throughout the United Kingdom by the English National Union, the competitors to be young women over sixteen years old. These scholarships are to be awarded by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, Trinity College, Dublin, the Science and Art Departments, Society of Arts and College of Preceptors, London, at their examinations this year. Such mental stimulants have a healthy effect upon the women of a country, raise the standard of political education, and thus fit the sex for the actual duties of life. Under such a system they become women of the world, not dolls of the drawing-room.

It is said that Mr. Story, the American sculptor, at Rome, refuses to send his statue of "Jerusalem Fallen" to London, being dissatisfied with the manner in which sculpture is exhibited at the Royal Academy.

GENERAL NEWS.

An Iowa farmer, living about ten miles north of Burlington, has recently ploughed up a stone axe weighing ten pounds and a stone knife and chisel, all of which implements are of a much larger size than any of the many similar Indian relics that have been unearthed within the memory of the oldest settlers in that region.

There are Americans sanguine enough to think that the equestrian statue of Gen. Lyon, now on its way from Rome to St. Louis, will be a real addition to the art treasures of the country. It will be, it is said, the sixth equestrian work in the United States, and the horse is an abandonment of the ancient or Flemish type, for which a graceful thoroughbred is substituted.

The Dominion of Canada has a public debt amounting to $122,400,179. At the time of the confederation of the various Canadian provinces into the Dominion, in 1867, the public debt amounted to $93,046,051, so that it has increased nearly one-third. The assets then in the possession of the Government were $7,317,410, and it is claimed that they have since increased to $46,213,107, the greater part of the increased debt having been created for their acquisition. The net Canadian debt has therefore increased about six and a half millions.

In criminal statistics the census of 1870 discloses the fact that on June 1st, there were in the United States 32,901 prisoners, of whom nearly one-half, 16,117, were native born whites, and the remainder were 8,728 foreign born and 8,056 colored persons. Comparing this with our total population, it will be seen that one person out of 1,172 is a prisoner, and that the latter classes making up the total are, relatively, one prisoner to every 1,744 native born whites, one to every 657 who are foreign born, and one to every 605 of the colored race.

Only 51 of the 109 counties of Kentucky were represented in the Democratic State Convention held to nominate a State Treasurer. The resolutions breathe the spirit of '98. They reassert the familiar doctrine that the States are co-equal, and sovereign; that the Federal Government may exercise only the rights delegated to it by the Constitution, and that it is especially said that owing to Judge Woodruff's decision against the company, they will now pay the tax.

—The Titusville *Courier* publishes this morning a very comprehensive statement on the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which statistics show that the road must earn nine million dollars per year before it can approach a solvent condition, or have any prospect of meeting its payments absolutely required.

—Lieutenant John L. Worden, an army officer stationed at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, committed suicide on Sunday morning by cutting his throat with a carving knife. The death of his wife some months ago, it is supposed, deranged his mind. He was a son of Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor in the conflict with the rebel ram Merrimack.

—Owing to the scarcity of Arab horses in certain parts of the Ottoman Empire, the Turkish Government has forbidden the exportation of horses from the villayets of Bagdad, of Syria, and of Aleppo for the next seven years, to date from April 9th, 1873. In consequence of a bad harvest, that Government has also prohibited the exportation of all kinds of cereals from the districts of Roustchuk and of Vidon for three months from April 12th, 1873.

—A Corpus Christi letter of April 21st says two bands of Mexican robbers, numbering thirty each, are operating in Nueces county, Texas, sacking stores and robbing travelers. Farmers are compelled to leave work to protect their homes. A party of fifteen citizens pursued one gang, discovered evidence that over two hundred cattle had been stripped of hides, caught up with the band, and after a fight, captured seven horses, whose saddles were empty.

—L. Dyer, Indian Agent at the Klamath Agency, Oregon, has made application to the military authorities at Fort Klamath, Oregon, to have a detachment of troops stationed there for the protection of families and employes of the Government. Whether he fears an outbreak of Klamath Indians or a raid of the Modocs on the reservation is not stated. The settlers on Goose Lake are greatly alarmed, dreading an outbreak of several tribes of Pintes on the reservation in Southern Oregon.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Important Pension Ruling—War Claims Paid—The Congressional Conscience Fund—Court of Claims Proceedings—The Modoc War—Letter from a Volunteer in the Lava Beds—Water Communication from Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1873.

Important Pension Ruling.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day announced the following highly important ruling: "Section 9 of the act of March 3d, 1873, provides for no addition to the two dollars increase of pension in any case. It is a consolidation of section 2 of the act of July 25th, 1866, and sections 4 and 5 of the act of July 27th, 1865, with an amendment to the former sections so as to give the same increase to the widow of a soldier or sailor for the children by a former wife as for the children by herself, and to the widow of an officer as well as a soldier or sailor. It also gives the increase to all children under sixteen years of age of officers as well as soldiers and sailors, instead of all but one where there is no widow, or where she has died or re-married. In other respects it embodies the provision of the three sections named."

The Modoc War.

Captain Hendley, of this city, received a letter dated Lava Beds, April 20, in which the writer says: "I have just come in from Jack's stronghold, where I have been in a fight for the last three days. I went as a volunteer and was attached to Major Thomas' Battery of four Coborn mortars, and it was the mortars which drove the Indians out. 5,000 infantry could not have done it in six months without the loss of one-half of their command. Words cannot describe the character of these beds. Newspaper reporters may try to do it, but they cannot convey an idea. Since the fight I have been through part of the beds, and that was enough for me. It is impossible to tell what damage we have done to the Indians, as they concealed or burned their dead, and the former is very many. All I have to do is to merely throw the bodies into a crevice and then fill it up with rocks. We have, however, found eleven dead bodies. The beds are full of caves, and many are undoubtedly hid away, for every one in a while a body of it comes out. Our cavalry have gone out in pursuit. We have here six dead, twenty wounded, and about the latter number on crutches from sprained ankles from the rough roads. To give you some faint idea of the sharp rocks, one-half our men went in with new shoes and came out mostly barefoot, and with feet bleeding."

General Sherman, in conversation on Modoc affairs, shows that he fully appreciates the situation, and has entered upon the subject with his characteristic energy. All reinforcements required will be sent to General Schofield without delay to the last man that can be spared. A regiment will be conveyed to Omaha to be in readiness for prompt movement. A body of four hundred Indian scouts will be raised for service against the Modocs just as fast as fit men can be found.

Senator Casserly had several interviews with General Sherman, and is satisfied that no effort will be spared at headquarters to enable General Schofield to inflict on Captain Jack and his fellow savages a blow that will not soon be forgotten by them or other tribes on the Pacific coast. General Sherman has no fears of a general Indian war.

Water Communication from Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River.

Senators Casserly and Bayard will leave Washington to-morrow for Richmond, where they will start out on a tour of inspection of the line of the proposed James river and Kanawha improvement for connecting by a great water course Chesapeake bay with the Ohio river. Senator Casserly is a member of the Senate Committee on Transportation, of which a sub-committee will sit during the summer in San Francisco, and perhaps in Portland, Oregon. He and Senator Bayard will be accompanied by United States engineers, who have surveyed the proposed line, and by Col. Carrington, President of the James River and Kanawha Company, and other citizens of Virginia.

The Congressional Conscience Fund.

The aggregate amount paid into the United States Treasury up to noon to-day by twenty-seven members of Congress, it being their return of extra compensation, is $111,000, including a check received this morning from the Secretary of the Senate, Gorham, on account of Senator Sumner, for $4,444.

War Claims Paid.

The Treasury to-day paid the last claim of loyal citizens of Loudon county, Va., for live stock seized for the army under the orders of General Sheridan, dated November 27, 1864. These claims amount to $61,821.

Naval Change.

Commodore Case will sail from New York next Wednesday to relieve Rear Admiral Alden of the command of the European squadron.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $357,180,919.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1873—A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The pressure has increased in the lower lake region and in the Middle States, with partly cloudy weather and northeasterly and southwesterly winds and lower temperature. Northeasterly winds, increasing cloudiness with occasional rain prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; northeasterly winds, generally clear weather and high temperature from Michigan to Iowa, and thence to Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas; northwesterly winds and generally clear weather with high barometer in Canada and New England.

Probabilities.

For the Middle States, northeasterly winds, high barometer, lower temperature, generally clear, with increasing cloudiness, and possibly rain in the southern portion in the evening.

For the lower lakes, and thence to the upper Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, northeasterly winds and diminishing pressure.

For New England and Canada, generally clear weather, lower temperature, and northerly winds.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather.

From Michigan to Iowa, and thence southward to Tennessee and Missouri, lower barometer, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain at night.

Reports are missing from the southwest, the northwest, the upper lakes and Oregon.

Daily Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY
—DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD,
May 5, 1873.—10:48 P. M.

(Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.)

Place of Observation.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	65	NE	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	64	NE	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	58	E	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	60	E	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	57	E	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	62	E	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	64	Calm	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	67	E	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	63	Calm	Fair.
New Orleans, La.	66	E	Lig't rain.
Omaha, Neb.	62	SE	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	56	Calm	Foggy.
Shreveport, La.	64	SE	Heavy rain.
St. Louis, Mo.	62	NE	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	66	E	Light rain.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Hugh N. McAllister.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Hon. Hugh N. McAllister, of Centre, Pa., Republican delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, died this morning at his temporary residence in this city.

Dr. Wm. H. McGuffey.

RICHMOND, Va., May 5.—Dr. Wm. H. McGuffey, Professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of Virginia, and author of the well-known McGuffey's School Books, died to-day in Charlottesville, Va., after a long illness.

Hon. James L. Orr.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5, *via* LONDON, May 6—5 A. M.—Hon. James L. Orr, Ambassador of the United States, died in this city, to-night, of inflammation of the lungs. He had been ill from cold for some time, but his death was wholly unexpected.

The Miners' Strike at Youngstown, Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 5.—The strikers are still inclined to interfere by extreme measures with any who are disposed to go to work. About 11:30 on Saturday night a shot was fired into the house of Ephraim Youle, of Liberty township, who had gone to work at the reduction, passing within a few inches of his wife. This is only one of a number of attempts of a like character to inflict the greatest injury possible on those who are willing to work. It is reported the operators have determined to-day to combine and bring on from Castle Garden one thousand emigrants. This will probably end the strike and break the union.

NEW YORK.

Failure of a Tea Importing Firm—A Tammany Ring Suit Again in Court—Rumored Denial of an Application for a New Trial of Stokes' Case—Bishop McIlvaine's Body Removed to St. Paul's Church—Nominations by the Mayor—A Policy Dealer Sentenced.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1873.

Failure of a Tea Importing Firm.

The *Bulletin* announces the suspension of the tea jobbing house of N. H. Gillette & Co. Their liabilities are stated at $150,000 and their assets at about $30,000 below that sum. This failure does not attract much attention, but is believed, however, to be the result of the condition of the tea trade, which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The importations have been very heavy, causing great depreciation in prices. The present stock is said to be fully equal to twelve months' consumption.

Bishop McIlvaine's Body Removed to St. Paul's Church.

The remains of Bishop McIlvaine were removed from the steamship City of Baltimore this morning. The bolt containing the coffin was opened, the casket taken out, a wreath placed over the inscription, and the whole covered by the American flag. Rev. Mr. Lamson, who accompanied the body from Florence, in a few appropriate remarks transferred his charge to Rev. Thomas S. Yocom and Mr. T. G. Odioune, the committee from Cincinnati. Mr. Yocom received the remains, taking occasion to express in behalf of the diocese and family the grateful appreciation for the kindness and courtesies shown by the Rev. Mr. Lamson and officers of the steamer. The body was then taken in charge by a committee of thirty-five, representing the clergy and laity of New York, who conveyed it to St. Paul's church, where it was placed in front of the chancel on the spot where the venerable Bishop was consecrated forty years ago.

The time for the ceremonies at the church has been changed to Tuesday at 3 P. M., when special service will be held, conducted by Bishop Wells, who will act by request of the Bishop of New York. At the close of the service the committee from Cincinnati will again take charge of the remains, and conduct them to that city by the 8 P. M. train on the Erie, Lake Shore and Short Line Railroads. They will arrive at Cincinnati early on Thursday morning, and the burial service will be held in Christ church on Friday morning, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The Labor Troubles.

J. A. Briggs, a large barrel manufacturer, has agreed to import no more barrels from Maine and furnish no barrels to those sugar refiners who use or import such barrels. It now seems proable that there will be no further strike of coopers.

Only two shops in the city will hold out against the Crispins, and it is expected these will soon give in. The strike may be said to be at an end.

The ship joiners, over one hundred, struck for a strike, and hold a meeting to-morrow to consider the subject. They now receive $3:50 per day, and want $4 per day. A few are already on a strike.

Court of Claims.

Argument was commenced in the Court of Claims on the Government's plea to jurisdiction in the case of E. J. Kelley, involving questions whether parties relieved by President Johnson's amnesty proclamation from liabilities to seizure of their prop'y under the captured and abandoned property act can bring suit after the expiration of the two years' limitation prescribed by said act. This proclamation of amnesty was not made until two years from the date of said act had expired.

A Tammany Ring Suit.

Judge Harden, a short time ago, gave a decision sustaining the demurrer interposed by James H. Ingersoll in the suit brought against him by the State, holding that the State had no right of action unless the Court was made a party to the suit, and to-day, on an appeal, Judge Ingraham affirmed the decision. This is the famous suit for the recovery of six million dollars which the late ring is said to have taken from the New York County Treasury.

Nominations by the Mayor.

Mayor Havemeyer sent to the Board of Aldermen to-day the following nominations for Tax Commissioners: John Wheeler, for President, for six years; George H. Andrew, four years, and Severn D. Moulton, two years. The nominations were laid over for further consideration.

It is reported that John Foley will be nominated for City Chamberlain.

Burglars Scared.

Burglars entered No. 99 Fulton street early last evening by means of false keys, and commenced operations to rob the jewelry store of Squires & Co., adjoining. They had succeeded in opening the wall, laying bare the back of the safe, when, for some reason, they were frightened off, leaving behind a complete set of superior burglars' tools.

Atlantic National Bank.

The sales of stock hypothecated by Talntor, Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, advertised for to-day, was forbidden and the transfer stopped. The stocks are the property of Samuel Williamson, Trustee.

Stokes' Case.

A rumor prevails to-day that the general term of the Supreme Court has denied the application for a new trial in the case of Stokes. One of his counsel says that he would not be surprised if the report proves true, but is convinced the Court of Appeals would grant a new trial.

A Policy Dealer Sentenced.

Nicholas Powers, a policy dealer in Brooklyn, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Found Dead in Bed.

A. L. White, a member of the Stock Exchange, was found dead in bed at his house on Staten Island, yesterday.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—River 26 feet 6 inches; rising. Arrived—Henry Probasco, Memphis; Exchange, Nashville; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Messenger, Pittsburgh. Weather fair and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—River rising slowly; 9 feet 7 inches in canal; 7 feet 9 inches in chute. Partially cloudy and pleasant. Business dull. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Shannon, Memphis; Savannah, Diamond and Victory, Pittsburgh; W. H. Brown, Pomeroy; Magnolia, Cincinnati; James Gilmore, Cumberland river; Mary Davage, St. Louis; J. H. Bigley, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer and Shannon, Cincinnati; Savannah and Victory, St. Louis; Charley Brown, Gilmore and Davage, Pittsburgh. The Victory, in descending the falls, ran one of her barges against a hidden rock, but landed at Portland. She was soon pumped out and the damage repaired.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Johnson, Keokuk; Alice and Mary McDonald, Missouri river. Departed—Howard and Carroll, New Orleans; City of Chester, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk; Rescuing and Arkansas, St. Francis River falling slowly. Clear and warm. The Keokuk and Northern Packet Company intend to establish a regular line of packets between here and Cincinnati. The Lucy Bertram will be the pioneer boat, and will leave here on Thursday. She will be followed by the Savannah, Minnesota and Phil Sheridan, which steamers will constitute this line.

EVANSVILLE, May 5.—Pleasant and partly clear; thermometer, 72. River risen 18 inches. Down—Jno. Kilgour and Pat Rogers, 8 A. M.; Robert Mitchell, 2 P. M.; Prairie City, 2; Mary Ament, 4; Chas. Bodman, 5; Arkansas Belle 5. Up—Fayette, 10:20 A. M.; Quickstep, 11; Cameha, 11:30; Belle Lee, Morning Star and Geo. Roberts, 12; Bowling Green, 5 P. M. Generally with good trips. Business active.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—River rose 10 inches. Weather clear and mild. Arrived—Belle of Texas, Shreveport; John D. Parker and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Little Alps, New Orleans. Departed—Ajax and J. W. Kyle, New Orleans; Belle of Shreveport, Jennie Howell, Belle of Memphis, Crescent City, Marble City and Tennessee, St. Louis; Katie Hegler, Cincinnati.

LITTLE ROCK, May 5.—River falling; less than 5 feet in channel. Cloudy and warm. Arrived—Fort Gibson, above; Exporter, New Orleans. Departed—Carrie Kountz and Ashland, New Orleans; Emily Labarge, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Memphis.

CAIRO, May 5.—Arrived—Bon Accord, Mississippi river, 4 P. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg, 5. Departed—Red Fox, Ohio river, 4 P. M.; Colorado, St. Louis, 7 P. M. River risen 7 inches. Clear; mercury 70.

NASHVILLE, May 5.—River at a stand; twenty-two feet on shoals. Arrived—Jno. Lumsden, Cairo; Silver Thorn, Evansville. Departed—Lumsden, Cairo; Silver Thorn, Evansville.

VICKSBURG, May 5.—Down: Richmond, Commonwealth and Fargoud. Up: Nick Longworth, City of Alton and Henry Ames.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Arrived—Louisville, Cincinnati; Great Republic, St. Louis. No departures. Heavy rain this evening.

ST. LOUIS.

Bold Forgery.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—On Friday morning last an elegantly dressed young man entered the West St. Louis Savings Bank, at Franklin avenue and Fourteenth street, and presented a letter purporting to be from E. D. Randolph & Co., bankers, New York, introducing James S. Adams, and enclosing a draft for eight thousand dollars in his favor, and certified to by the Nassau Bank, New York. W. F. Wrenz, cashier of the Bank, being absent, Mr. Harker, a young man temporarily acting as cashier, examined the papers and thinking them all right, gave Adams two thousand five hundred dollars on the draft, that being all he desired at that time. Later in the day Harker suspected that all was not right, and on telegraphing to the Nassau Bank and to Randolph & Co., received replies that both the draft and the letter were forgeries. The police were notified of the transaction, but Adams has not been arrested.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, May 5.—In the House this afternoon the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 yeas to 20 nays:

WHEREAS, The action of the last Congress in increasing the compensation of the members thereof, the President and other officers, was unnecessary, uncalled for, distasteful to the people of Ohio, and, it is believed, of the whole Union, and its speedy repeal earnestly demanded by the people, therefore

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to zealously use all honorable efforts to procure the repeal of said law, or so much as relates to such compensation, at the earliest practical period.

In the Senate, the Senate joint resolution ratifying the second of twelve amendments to the United States Constitution submitted by the first Congress in 1779, providing that no law urging the compensation of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election for Representatives shall have intervened, was adopted—25 to 4.

TITUSVILLE.

I. O. R. M.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 5.—The great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the State of Pennsylvania will convene in session here to-morrow. There will be two hundred delegates and from three thousand to four thousand members present from different parts of the State. This evening the Wigwam was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. To-morrow evening a grand banquet will be given, and on Thursday an extensive parade will take place.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS. Apply immediately to W. B. LYON, No. 7 Fifth avenue. my6:nw6

WANTED.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, a situation as Housekeeper. References given. Address "HOUSEKEEPER," GAZETTE office. ap30-m28

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY AT THE American Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 178 Liberty st., AN ADJUSTER. A man that has had experience in the business. None other need apply. my6:nw7

WANTED—LOCAL AGENT IN PITTSBURGH for THE ALDINE, the only Art Journal in America. An active, energetic person who will obtain a respectable list of subscribers can obtain the position permanently. As THE ALDINE is not sold by Booksellers who are not regular agents, is an opportunity to work up a business that will be a regular income with little exertion each succeeding year. No application will be entertained unless accompanied by such testimonials as will show the highest respectability and general success of applicant in undertakings. Full particulars by addressing JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, my6:m55 50 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—BOARDING FOR TWO gentlemen with their wives and one small child and dog, etc. Three rooms unfurnished, comfortable washside or farm house, on one of the lines of railway not exceeding one hour from Pittsburgh; an elevated and shady position preferred. References exchanged. Address FAMILY, GAZETTE office. Early answer requested. my5:d3:s3

TO LET.

TO LET — FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, on Second st. near bridge. Apply at No. 40 Anderson street, Allegheny.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRable residences on Penn street, near East Liberty Station. The house is an Elegant Frame of 8 Rooms, Large Hall, well furnished throughout. The grounds of half an acre is planted with shrubbery and choice fruit trees. For terms, &c., apply at A. KNEPCHILD'S, No. 174 Grant street. my27:d3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAW MILL—THE IRON CLAD SAW MILL OF W. McCLINTOCK, JR. & CO., situated on Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, on Twenty-seventh street, between Allegheny Valley Railroad and Allegheny river. This is the most substantially built Saw Mill in the county, with engine and machinery of great power. The whole is comparatively new and in perfect running order. Connected with the mill are about three acres of ground on a lease; also, Lath Mill, Barge Yard, Blacksmith Shop, large frame and brick Tavern, dwelling House and Brick Store. The present firm are doing a large and well established business. For further particulars inquire at Mill or O. McCLINTOCK & CO., 22 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. my15-m59

FOR SALE—12 SHARES IMPROVEment Trust Co. Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) paid in. Will sell for three hundred dollars, as party unable to keep up payments. Address for 10 days, BOX "A," GAZETTE office. my3:m3

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON WOOD Street, one door from the corner of Fourth; Nos. 34 and 36, will be sold together or separate. Apply to J. D. STUART, Morgantown, Va. my2:m5

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free in bond, as agent to suit the trade. Each barrel shown by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh. my3:12

FOR SALE—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. W. B. CUSHING & CO., 191 Liberty street. mh27

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND 2 doubled dued Boilers, with everything connected in complete and good order. Apply to SULLIVAN & FREAKER, No. 55 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. feb24-72

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Power can be used. There are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 210 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 203 Penn street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, with finished smart to nesses in parlor grate and wat r through the house; is built in the most modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address

E. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Or 108 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE,

3 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS
At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 100 feet, $5 and $10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

ELECTIONS.

☞ JANE STREET.

Election of Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for Five Commissioners of Jane street will be held at Patterson's office, corner 22d and Sarah streets of the city of Pittsburgh,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 15,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.,

Under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 20, 1870, and the supplements thereto, and the Ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Jane street, from 39th to Union streets, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose," passed May 21, 1873.

AUGUST AMMON,
DOMINIC HEMSEN,
HARRISON ESTEP,
Jane street Commissioners of election.
my5:n32

FIFTH AVENUE BANK,
PITTSBURGH, April 28th, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 195 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, May 13th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
ap28:m18 F. E. SCHENCK, Cashier.

GERMAN AMERICAN INS. CO. OF PENN'A,
PITTSBURGH, April 28, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Fifth Avenue Bank, No. 195 Fifth avenue, on THURSDAY, May 8th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

James Lippincott, Jost Ruch,
G. H. Meyer, J. H. Demmler,
J. A. Kaercher, Daniel Kinzer,
Wm. Maret, F. D. Geist,
Wm. P. Weyman,
ap28 Commissioners.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, Room No. 13, Railroad Building, Fifth avenue and Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive and act upon the report of the Committee authorized at the annual meeting of the Stockholders in October last to negotiate and close the sale of the Transportation equipment of the Company.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, April 21, 1873. ap22:m27

NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the United States will hold its annual meeting for the election of President and Directors, and for such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the General office of the Company, No. 107½ Wood street, over Bank of Commerce.

The transfer books will be closed until after said election. EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, April 7, 1873. ap7:d14

OFFICE OF THE L. S. M. R. R. CO.,
TEMPERANCEVILLE.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for one President and six Directors for said Company, will take place on SATURDAY, May 24th, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. at said office. Stockhol

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED.
S. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

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By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Allegheny 41c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾, 1867.

THE Rock River bridge disaster belongs to a class over which much comment cannot well be indulged. In every sense, it was a sad affair.

THE Y Weep, the new Welsh paper, made its appearance on Saturday. It presents a clear, bright face, and is supplied with an excellent variety of reading matter. Its advertising columns are very well patronized. In its list of directors, we notice the names of several of our best citizens. The new enterprise is well sustained, and there is enough Welsh speaking population among us to insure its future success.

PRESIDENT WATSON, of the Erie Railroad, is credited with a letter to the people of London, in which he states that the earnings of the Erie Railroad will reach $40,000,000 a year, of which $35,000,000 will be net. This is preposterous, or, if it proves to be true, it will illustrate the feasibility of an immense reduction in the rates of fare and freight. The people of this country will never permit a railway corporation to send to Europe, in the form of dividends, seven-eighths of its gross earnings.

AT THE LATE meeting of the trustees of Cornell University, Mr. H. W. Sage, of Brooklyn, added $30,000 to his donations to the institution, making the whole amount of his gifts $300,000. This last gift is to be used in erecting a chapel for the university, to be free from denominational control. At the same meeting a gift was received of $30,000 from a gentleman, whose name is not yet publicly announced, for the endowment of a religious lectureship, to be held by eminent clergymen of the various Christian denominations.

THE Democracy of Kentucky cannot be accused of either abandoning or forgetting their old-time principles. Recently they resolved "that the Federal Union was formed by and is composed of co-equal sovereign States, and its government possesses none but delegated powers;" also, "We hold it to be essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizens that the several States shall be maintained in all their rights, dignity and equality." These blessed resolutions are equivalent to the declaration that the war of secession was justifiable, and the Government guilty of an outrage in governing, as it has since, by force. This is a refreshing idea for these times.

IT IS WORTH noticing, as a feature of the pending discussion relative to railway management in Illinois, that the companies now declare that they will not oppose any legislation that may be proposed, but that they will conform their management to a paying rule. The time schedule will be overhauled, and trains will be run on a paying basis only. The lightning express trains will probably be abolished entirely; luxuries will be dispensed with, and soft cushioned seats will only be afforded to localities offering a paying business. Palace cars are likewise to disappear from many routes. If less than a car load of freight is offered at any place the car will be detached until it is filled up and left to wait for the next train. The expensive high pressure fast freight and passenger trains will be run on a more economical slow coach basis. So the companies propose to execute a flank movement on the legislature and the people. Still, we imagine these tactics will not be permanently continued. But if they are persisted in the country sections will be apt to tolerate it for the sake of the reduction in expense.

THERE is a very respectable number of petty wars in progress at the present time, despite the theory that the world is at peace. We have our Modoc war, our trouble with the Apaches, and a possibility of a somewhat extended Indian war. In Cuba, the insurrection still continues, with no signs of yielding on the part of the patriot Cubans. In Spain the Carlists, who were at war with Amadeus, continue to contend for power against the Republic. In Algeria there has been an outbreak against the French, and at last accounts fighting was still in progress. In Central Asia the Russians are prosecuting their war against the Khivans. While it may not be a prolonged war, it is important as extending the power of Russia toward British India. In the Dutch East India colony of Sumatra, a war is in progress between the Dutch and Atchenese, who inhabit the northern portion of the island. Thus far the natives have been victorious. Finally from Panama we have news of a revolution—an affair of comparatively little consequence. Thus we have a very respectable war record, made up in a time of so-called peace. In most of these wars is represented an advance of the civilized element against the barbarism or savage powers. It serves to illustrate the tendency of the times—the progress of civilization and intelligence as against the dark and barbarous elements of the world.

PRESIDENT THIERS has written a note to Senor Castellar, to the effect that the anarchical condition of Spain is what prevents the recognition of the present Government by the great powers of Europe. This sounds remarkably cool, coming from the President of the French Republic. If France has not been a seething cauldron of political anarchy for a considerable while, we are not competent to judge. First the Communists were in possession of Paris, and were dislodged by force of arms; then the monarchial conspiracies were to be met, and turned aside. Now the Radicals of the Gambetta stamp are uppermost, and they must be beaten, or the existing government in France will be superseded by one of a more Radical type. Spain has not had a more checkered experience than this, in her first attempt to maintain a Republican Government. True the Carlists have been making inroads along her extended borders, and have gained strength in a few of the provinces. A few persons of the Serrano stamp have attempted to intrigue against those in power. Yet in the midst of all this the Government has steadily gained in strength, and time, which is on its side, gives it better prospects from day to day. It may be among the retributions of history for Spain yet to be able to inform France, in the courteous language of diplomacy, that the great danger in her path is the volatile character of her people, and their lack of respect for established Government.

IN THE midst of the general outcry against the administration, for its error in appointing the Commissioners to Vienna who have proved themselves to be of a speculative turn of mind, we have another view presented by the *Evening Post*, of New York. It will be remembered that the *Post* is not an enthusiastic admirer of President Grant; but it feels that it can afford to be honest and outspoken. It urges that the President deserves praise for his promptness in removing the persons fairly suspected of guilt. Moralizing on this, it further remarks:

"It is time that men, who, in applying for places of public trust, bring with them equivocal reputations, should be taught to stand aside. The political administration which gives them a lesson of this sort does a good work. We cannot praise General Grant's administration for making wise appointments in many instances; let us commend him, when we can, for revoking them wisely. We wish, for our part, that he would make more of these revocations. We wish, for example, that he would turn out the person whom he has just appointed Postmaster of Charleston, and restore to office the man whom he unwisely, and contrary to the wish of the people of Charleston, removed. Meantime, we are glad to meet with an exercise of the power of removal which cannot be ascribed either to caprice or to importunity of narrow-minded politicians, but which has every appearance of being dictated solely by the public interest."

The President may have reasons the *Post* does not know of for his action in the Charleston case; but it is worthy of remark that he has consistently followed out the idea of removing promptly unfaithful public servants, while he is firmly stands by those who faithfully perform their duties.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

By the ordinary rules of political calculation, this is what is termed the "off year" in politics. That is, there are no national issues at stake, and the interest of the canvass will turn on questions local to the State. A short time since, it was currently reported that there would be no strife over the two State nominations to be made, and that, in all probability, the canvass would be quiet and unexciting. If left to the people, in the sense of matters not being bargained out, and arranged in advance, by the managing element among politicians, this would probably have proven the case. But for a few weeks past rumors have been in circulation, and recent events have justified them,—that the whole State is "set up" for this and next year, by a wholesale trading arrangement. As we hear it, the delegations from Allegheny county and Philadelphia are to act in concert in the State Convention, and the work of that body will merely consist in ratifying what has already been decided upon. The candidate for Supreme Judge, under this plan, will be Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, and the candidate for State Treasurer will come from this county. The whole management, as set up, is about as follows: Judge Paxson is to be made Supreme Judge, in order that William B. Mann may have his present position. The somewhat celebrated William Elliott, Speaker of the House for two years past, is to be made Sheriff of Philadelphia, in place of Leeds, who will be promoted to a wider, but not so lucrative a sphere. This county is to furnish the State Treasurer this year; and next year other combinations, now agreed upon, will be brought to light. Such is the rumor in part. There are, of course, more minute details, but we do not need to mention them at present.

Accepting this outline as to the main correct, we interpose, in behalf of the Republican party, our decided objection to some of its features. It will be certainly a bitter pill to swallow, which may be attended with doubtful results. The manner in which the arrangement has been made, and is being carried into effect, is undeniably repulsive to better element in the party. Admitting for the moment that it is the duty of the people to attend the primaries and control the Conventions, it is yet undeniably true, that failing to do this, they still have the right to expect, at the hands of the party managers, the best and most available candidates that can possibly be selected. Yet of Judge Paxson, the *Times*, of which Hon. H. B. Swoope is really editor, has the following, from his pen:

"In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, he has not the requisite qualifications for so honorable and so dignified a position as that of Supreme Justice of Pennsylvania. He has neither the education nor experience to justify his aspirations, and knowing this, good men in the county are impressed with the idea that his candidacy is advanced from no honorable motives. If he succeeds in being thrust upon the party as its candidate for Supreme Judge in the face of known incompetency, it will require Philadelphia to give more than thirty-four thousand majority for him to secure his election.

But when, in addition to this, it is understood that his success involves the elevation to high office, of such men as William B. Mann, Speaker Elliott, and still other combinations of about equal purity and merit, who can doubt that such a movement will be fatal to the party success in the coming election? It will not do to imagine that tactics of last year can be repeated so soon. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it still is true that very many Republicans were induced to support the full ticket at the October election, because of its influence on the Presidential issue. While some Democrats were kept from the polls, from dislike of Buckalew's record, and others still by the Liberal combination, the Republican vote was brought up by the fear that Grant would be jeopardized by an October defeat. Hence the conditions which so mightily aided last year, do not help now. This being the case, we warn those who are doing the managing, that some attention must be paid to the wishes of the rank and file of the Republican party. They must be well satisfied that the candidates are the best possible; that they were properly nominated; that no trading politicians have "set up" the ticket on them; that the support of certain nominees does not promise corruption in political management. If the transparent scheme now understood to be agreed upon is given effect, no man can predict its effect upon the issue of the coming canvass.

In this city, had the most painstaking care been exercised to flaunt in the faces of our people the fact that the Convention to-day is "set up," it could not have been more effectually done. In the first place, in several wards, from which delegates are reported, there was not the semblance of a primary meeting. Then glances over the list of delegates; we ask our readers if they can, any of them, select six names that are not under the "ring" influence. The work has been amazingly well done—too much so in fact. If ever there was a happy-go-lucky Convention in this county, so will be that which meets to-day. We venture that it will run as smoothly as oil, well administered in advance, can make it. But it is unwise to be so thoroughly transparent. A few "outsiders" ought to have been admitted, just for appearances sake. No one need doubt that the delegation to Harrisburg will be of the same ticket. We say, this is exceedingly unwise.

The canvass in this State might have been quiet and inexpensive. We hoped, for the sake of the people, it would be so. While it will not formally begin till the middle of August, it will create very damaging discussion within the ranks of the Republican party at a very early date. We can now readily see why the State Convention was deferred so long; and in the end it may be to the advantage of the organization. There will be a very thorough discussion of the merits of the candidates known to be arranged for, and possibly there may be *organizations* formed, or at least the pressure of popular sentiment may be brought to bear on the delegates, and the plans made foiled, and unless discussion shall prove them to be wisest and best. We believe the people will be found opposed to two things—candidates set up by a ring, no matter whether they be in themselves good or bad, and candidates known to be opposed, in advance, to the work of the Constitutional Convention.

Garibaldi's Career.

Ever since he was forced to flee, in 1832, when only 25 years old, from his native Italy, on account of his share in Mazzini's conspiracy against the King of Sardinia, Guiseppe Garabaldi has had a career of extraordinary vicissitudes and perils, and it is strange that one who has been in the thickest of every war for the last forty years, and has taken the sword oftener than any other living man, should not perish by the sword, but escape to die a peaceful death. He has fought in Africa for the Bey of Tunis, and in South America for the Republic of Rio Grande. He has been a tallow-chandler in New York and a farmer in Caprera. He was foremost in the defense of his native country when invaded by the French under Louis Napoleon, and had barely had time to sheathe his sword after the last battle when he was discovered busily inciting the Hungarians to revolt against Austria. In this adventure he received his only wound. He fought bitterly for the unification of Italy and the overthrow of the Papacy, and engaged with equal zeal in the Austro Prussian war of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian war. The latest phase of his versatile career was his appearance as a Deputy for Paris in the National Assembly in 1871. He soon tired of legislative duties, and for since been spending his time on his farm in Caprera. He is now 66 years old.

Indian Treacheries.

Those people who have such tender sympathies for Indians, especially for Modocs, are just now seeking to exculpate them for their treacherous murder of General Canby, by the assertion that they learned their treachery of the whites, one Capt. Wright, some years since, having murdered a party of Modocs, while having assembled with them under pretence of friendship. The facts in the case, however, afford little comfort for the sentimentalists. The Modocs, two days before they were killed, had massacred a party of emigrants in cold blood. Capt. Wright never took them about and shot them. The Modocs proposed to hold a council of peace, to which he agreed in good faith, the council to be held in the morning. During the night, however, one of the scouts crawled into the camp and overheard the Chiefs planning to attack suddenly the whites, after they had taken seats in the council, and murder them. Capt. Wright anticipated them, attacked them before daylight, and happily disposed of them. So much for the Modoc yarn. The idea of an Indian's learning treachery of the whites is too absurd to be entertained by any one who is not a bleeding-heart. Those who pin their faith to such a story should read the narratives of the massacre at Detroit and Fort Mackinac, and the Fort Dearborn slaughter in Chicago.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Phenicians In America.

Advices from Rio Janeiro, of April 5, say there are good grounds for the belief that a remarkable historic discovery has just been achieved in Brazil, no less than an engraved stone, bearing a Phenician inscription, commemorating a visit to Brazil some five centuries before the birth of Christ. The circumstances are:—Visconde de Saperemby, a member of the Emperor's Council of State, received three months ago a letter from Parahyba, enclosing the drawing of the inscription upon a stone which the writer's slaves had come upon during their agricultural labors on his farm, and which drawing had been made by the writer's son, a young man who could draw a little. This copy was turned over to the Historical Society of Rio, and by it to Senor Ladislao Netto, Director of the Rio Museum, for an explanation. On examining it he was surprised to find that the characters were pure Phenician.

Monument to Ellsworth.

During the first six weeks of the war, the name of Ellsworth was as familiar throughout the Union as that of Scott or McClellan. It was proposed to erect a monument to his memory, and subscriptions were taken to commence the work, which, after a time, completely stopped. Now the idea has been revived, a shaft has been contracted for, and this coming season it will be put in place. It will be remembered that upon Col. Ellsworth's first visit to Washington that certain of the firemen refused to extinguish a fire at Willard's Hotel, whereupon Ellsworth and his men broke open the engine houses and put out the fire, for which Mr. Willard gave the regiment $500 in gold. A part of this money goes toward the monument, but more is needed and solicited.

GENERAL NEWS.

DAVID SLADE, an employe of the Matteson House in Chicago, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum.

A DETACHMENT of one hundred and fifty United States soldiers left New York on Sunday for the Modoc country.

A FLOCK MILL, belonging to George S. Seetry, at Carmel, Ills., was burned on Saturday night. Loss twenty thousand dollars.

ALBERT M. SMITH, at Springfield, was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Charles H. Sackett, of Westfield, last November.

AT the burning of a house in Newport, N. H., on Sunday evening, E. E. Richardson and Geo. Williams were killed by a falling chimney.

AS THE four hundred boys in the Westborough (Mass.) Reform School were marching from breakfast on Monday morning, they made a break for the gates, and one hundred succeeded in making their escape.

A YOUNG lunatic in Cumberland, England, lately threw herself in front of a railway train and was killed. Her conduct was attributed to a love quarrel. Two weeks later her suitor followed her example, and was killed in the same way.

THE work of rerolling old rails commenced in the new rolling mills at St. Albans, Vt., on Tuesday. About one hundred and fifty men are employed. The puddling furnaces have been in use for three weeks. When the mills are in full operation they will employ about four hundred men.

THE members of the United States Darien Exploring Expedition have returned to New York. They report that their ship canal *via* Napipi and Pequado rivers will be twenty-eight miles long, and the length of the tunnels three miles. It is estimated that the cost of the entire work will be seventy millions of dollars.

A DISPATCH from Barcelona says that General Velaide has issued an order granting amnesty to all Carlists who surrender within eight days except those who deserted from the Spanish army and leaders, and requiring the inhabitants of Berget to pay ten thousand dollars for allowing the Carlists under Saballa to enter the town.

THE national debt of England was £824,000,000 ten years ago. It now is £785,850,000. These figures show a reduction of £38,850,000 in the decade of years between 1863 and 1873—or nearly a diminution of four millions sterling per annum. Compared with our rate of reduction, this appears an inconsiderable amount.

A LETTER which General Frossard, written while in captivity in Germany, has just been published, is a most damaging epistle, for Bazaine, as it shows that the garrison of Metz was completely led astray as to the state of France and other matters. The commander of the 2d Corps d'Armee certainly hints that, had the army not been deceived, Metz would not have been surrendered without more fighting.

THE labor troubles are growing serious in Rhode Island. There are now, it is claimed, nearly 30,000 operatives engaged in the strike which the mill men have inaugurated. From the scattered reports which have been already received, it seems that the strike has been quite general in one of two instances it has been met with a retaliatory "lock-out" on the part of the employes. The demonstration promises to be wasteful, violent, and fruitless of any possible good.

A WAR among the fishes is reported with other wonderful fish stories from Florida. Recently a bloody fight took place between a lot of whales from fifty to six y feet in length, and a school of a smaller species of the same animals, known as the black fish. The latter for a time sustained the unequal contest, but the superior size and power of their adversaries drove them to refuge in the shallow water of the harbor, where the whales were unable to follow. Many of the black fish, in their headlong flight, ran on the shoals, and the receding tide left them stranded.

THE last romance concerning Napoleon III, comes from an English letter to the Paris *Figaro*. The writer asserts with absurd earnestness that the Emperor is not dead, but that by means of a chirurgical plot and a dummy he slyly got away from Chiselhurst, went to the Hall Lodge hotel, with his papers all in order, cut his mustache, shaved off his imperial, and put on an artistic wig. Thence this marvelous tale takes him to France, where he is said to be traveling about at leisure, studying the situation of affairs, and reserving himself for a *coup de theatre*. The letter inclu des a dispatch from a person who declares that he was met and recognized in the Faubourg St. Honore. It's to be hoped that this is the first and last attempt at mystification in this very unsavory direction.

A LETTER from Montreal states that a bitter war increasing in violence, is being waged between the liberal Catholics and the Ultramontanes. The former are under the lead of the Archbishop of Quebec, and the latter by the Jesuits and Archbishop of Montreal. In the last election the Quebec party increased their delegation in Parliament from fifteen to twenty-eight, and the representatives of the Montreal coalition shrunk from fifty to thirty-seven, losing control of Parliament. The Jesuit party sought to subvert the authority of the Archbishop of Quebec, and destroy his influence, in the hope thereby to regain power. The Archbishop visited Rome, and has just returned, bearing a reprimand for the Jesuits, which is likely still further to intensify the conflict, and may lead to the expulsion of the Jesuits from Canada.

PERSONAL.

THE Pope is again confined to bed.

SIX little Janauschecks call the great actress mother when she is at home.

HAWTHORNE the novelist has himself photographed in various attitudes of prayer.

THE last one of Byron's maids of Athens is still alive, and homeless than a hedge fence.

MR. ADAMS, of Hartford, died the other day and left $20,000 as a fund to support lame horses.

ADMIRAL RIGAULT DE GENOUILLE is dead. He was Senator and Minister of Marine and Colonies during the reign of Napoleon III.

MISS HATTIE, of San Francisco, has recovered judgment for $12,000 against a well-known lawyer of that city, for breach of promise.

THE Comte de Vernon, a zealous archæologist, has found the heart of Charles VIII of France encased in a small leaden box, in the Church of Notre Dame de Celery.

GEN. GEO. B. WILLIAMS, the Japanese Special Financial Agent to the United States and Europe, has been married to Mrs. Nellie Peake, a California lady, in Paris.

DR. THOLUCK, the celebrated Protestant theologian, Professor at the University of Halle, Germany, celebrated, on the 7th ultimo, the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to a professorial chair.

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS, who has represented both Illinois and Minnesota in the United States Senate, is said to be the only man who has ever been elected to that body by two different States.

LIEUTENANT GEO. M. HARRIS, who has been wounded in the battle with the Modocs, is the son of Mr. George W. Harris, a merchant of Philadelphia. He graduated from West Point in 1867, and is Lieutenant of Battery K, Fourth Artillery.

THE centenarians living in the United States in 1870, if we may believe the census tables, numbered thirty-five hundred. Of these 642 were native white s, 322 foreign-born whites, and 2,537 colored. The proportion of women was larger in each case, their numbers being 385, 187 and 1,652 respectively.

MR. L. M. RAVIS, who hopes to make St. Louis the Capital of the Union, thinks the coming Convention of Governors in that city will be a capital idea, and is trying to make capital out of it. And the Washingtonians look upon his efforts as a capital offence.

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES, United States Army, was one of three nominees for a vacant corresponding membership in the Paris Academy of Medicine last month. The ballot, however, resulted in the election of Mr. Prescott Hewett, a British surgeon of eminence.

CONNECTICUT newspapers are busily engaged finding successors for their Governor, whose term expires in 1875. Among the candidates mentioned are General Hawley, Augustus Bandages, Governor Jewell, Congressman Kellogg, and Senator Buckingham himself.

MISS SUSAN WILLIS, of Charlestown, Mass., has given $10,000 to Carleton College, in Minnesota, to free its new hall from debt. She is a relative of Mr. William Carleton, for whom the institution is named, and has often before given substantial evidence of her interest in it.

A REMARKABLE case in dentistry is mentioned by the New Brunswick (N. J.) *Times*, of a citizen of that town, who, after the extraction of a tooth which he had been long tormented with, but in which the only part apparently unsound was so minute as not to admit the insertion of a delicate needle, discovered on cracking it with a hammer that it was a mere shell in which lived a nondescript six-legged bug, which ran briskly about the table on being released from its prison. As the gentleman is confident that the animal could not have made its way through the perforation from without, he considers this a clear case of spontaneous generation.

MRS. HALLECK, administratrix of the estate of Major General W. H. Halleck, filed in the San Francisco Probate Court, recently, a final account. The assets are as follows: Real estate, as per inventory and appraisement, $350,000; personal property, other than money, $52,613; cash received from G. W. Granice, special administrator, $41,789.71. Total, 444,393.71. Receipts from May 15, 1872 to April 10, 1873, $30,379.45. Grand total, $474,773.16. Expenses incidental, $6,867 09; monthly allowance of widow, $18,000; commissions, $19,120 92. Total $43,988.01. Net estate, after deducting, $430,785.15.

WHEN the Duke of Edinburgh and the daughter of the Czar are married, they are to live half the year at least in Russia, and have one of the new houses on the quay in front of the Admiralty at St Petersburg. The bride's fortune is to be a million of roubles. One of the chief causes of delay in the arrangement of the match has, it is said, been the wish on either side to stipulate for living the greater part of the year in England or Russia respectively. Hence the compromise of dividing the time equally between the two. A question of precedence in England is said to have contributed to this delay.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 ..... $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. B. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ka.m, G. Folmestine, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Collector.

What the Mormons Intend to Do.

A solicitous gentleman in Boston has written a letter to the editor of the Salt Lake *Herald* asking him if he intends to remove to Arizona with the rest of his people. The editor publishes the letter, and in his reply says that if the Mormons are about to leave Utah he has not yet learned of it, and that the settlement south of St. George, in Arizona, is being formed just as all the other Mormon settlements have been formed in Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona. Brigham Young may probably go there for the winter for his health, and this will be about the extent of the great Mormon "exodus." As to the Mormons, he says they expect to remain in Utah and there to work out their destinies—whatever they may be.

BY A COMMONPLACE PERSON.

To thee, were I humble bee,
I'd hourly wing my honeyed flight.
To thee, were I a ship at sea,
I'd sail, though land were in my sight.
To thee, were I puny cat,
I'd spring, as though there's on a rat.
To thee, were I stickleback,
I'd swim as fast as fins can move.
To thee, were I a hunter's hack,
I'd gallop on the boots of love,
But as I'm but a simple man,
I'll come by train, love—if I can:
—*Punch's Almanac.*

A CHICAGO correspondent, Mr. Horace Chase, has written a book in which he has gathered together all the words in the English language ending in "tion." Readers will "tion" it accordingly.

RUPTURE.

EVERY KIND of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

Unequaled for Cheapness, Durability and Strength.

All materials used in the manufacture of MATHEWS' S. D. WATER BOXES is selected from the very best materials. The Marble Boxes are of the very best quality. The Syrup Tanks are all Glass or Porcelain, that the Syrup may never corrode. There is no space this solid that is equal to any way. The Boxes are made better, put together much stronger, which renders them more durable in every way. In fact Mathews' Soda Water Apparatus we guarantee to be the best, cheapest and far superior in every way to any others made. The new styles just received this day at the Agents' office.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUGGISTS,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

CORNER OF
Fourth Ave. and Market St.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNITURE
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS',
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.

This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.

This Soap is packed *Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?*

J. E. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.

SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

PLATE GLASS!
And French Window Glass.
J. J. Gillespie & Co.,
86 WOOD STREET.
Estimates furnished CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

PITTSBURGH TAR
CHEMICAL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 68 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

Use the PEERLESS WRINGER.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Parasols,
Misses' Parasols,
Children's Parasols.
A splendid assortment of the above has been received and are now open and ready for inspection, embracing all the latest styles and shades, with cab Sticks and Chatelaines, in great variety.
Ladies' Hats,
Misses' Hats,
Children's Hats,
NEW STYLES.
THE NEW
"FLORIDA" HATS,
A NOVELTY.
Real Balbriggan Hose,
Imported Goods in Finest Quality.
Real Hair Goods.
Curls, Frizzettes,
Finger Puffs,
Real Hair Switches, &c.
NEW GOODS, FRESH GOODS,
Opening Daily at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN
Are receiving daily their SPRING STOCK, to which they invite the attention of those wanting to purchase.
THESE GOODS
Have been selected with great care, and for Beauty
Cannot be Excelled.
LADIES
In particular are requested to call and examine our Spring Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!
Having purchased a whole importation of superior quality and brand of
Black Alpacas and Poplins,
Having a fine lustre, and bearing our own trade-mark, the "ELK AND THISTLE," can be offered at extraordinaries, from the lowest to finest quality.
Opened To-Day, another Fine Lot of
Spring Dress Goods
IN
Japanese Pop lins, New Stripes.
Japane e Silks.
New and Beautiful Styles Dress Goods.
Marsellies Stripes, New Colored Silks.
New Pongee Silks, New Black Silks, &c.
SUITS, SUITS, SUITS
New Linen Suits, in Latest Styles; also embroidered richly in all colors.
White Suits, Colored Suits,
Striped Suits, &c., &c., &c.
White Goods, White Piques,
Nainsooks, Swisses.
Tarletans, &c., &c.,
A full and complete stock at low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
New Dry Goods Store
26 Fifth Avenue.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS.
At 6 cents, Good Prints.
At 10 cents, Good Ginghams.
At 12½ cents, Best Domestic Ginghams.
At 10c cents, Linen Towels.
At 12 cents, Bleached Muslins, yard wide.
AT 22 CENTS,
Japanese Poplins.
At 24 cents, all the New Shades of
Mignonette Brocade Poplins.
Good Black Silks
At $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.
White Swiss,
White Nainsook,
White Lawns,
White D. K's,
White Quilts,
Black Alpacas, very cheap.
And a full line of
DRESS GOODS
And SUITINGS at prices lower than can be found in the city.
Call and examine our Goods and Prices at the
NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 26 Fifth Avenue.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
New Percales,
New Cretonnes,
New Goods,
New Prints.
Table Linens,
Table Damasks.
Just received a large line of the above at very low prices.
Bleached Muslins—good bargains.
New Prints' good styles.
Huck and Damask Towels.
Huck and Damask Toweling.
Good Domestic Ginghams.
Good Imported Ginghams.
Tickings, Shirtings, Checks, &c.
Carpets,
Oil Cloths
And Mattings
A fine assortment of Floor Oil Cloths, in 2, 4, 3-4, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Oil Cloths, in all grades, handsome patterns, at very low prices.
Cornices, Lace Curtains, &c.
Good bargains at all times, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City, Pa
WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement,
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FISH, FISH, FISH.
No. 1 Mackerel, Shore and Bay.
No. 2 " " "
No. 3 " " "
In barrels, half barrels, quarter barrel and kitts.
No. 1 White Fish.
Full weight; new goods in half and quarter barrels. Also split and Round Herring, Holland Herring, Cod Fish. For sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 Wood street.
D. M'MILLAN & CO.,
GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants
NO. 370 PENN AVENUE,
Opposite Fort Wayne and Cleveland Freight Depots.
Exclusive Agents for Lowell Mills and Mahoning Valley Family Flour.
Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
NO. 11 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to the assignments of all kinds of Country Produce.
FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars prime Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Linseed sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
MITCHELL, M'CREERY & CO.,
340 Liberty street.
PRODUCE HOUSE
OF
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. BUTTER AND EGGS A SPECIALTY daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.
H. M. CALDWELL ..... SAMUEL MORRISON
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, COFFEE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Pickles, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.
PETER KEIL ..... JAS. P. RITCHART
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NATL BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. YARNALL, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
mc2:26s

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. B. DAVIDSON, W. R. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, C. JOLLANSEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. D. HEYNER,
J. H. ROBLAND, R. P. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 5, 1873.

Pittsburgh is famous for the number of its banks and so plentiful are they becoming that it may be true, as we heard a gentleman remark this morning, "that there will soon be a bank at every corner." It is a matter of doubt whether this multiplicity of banks confers much good upon the community, and some of our best business men imagine that every new bank but increases the cost of money. Be this as it may, it is well worth while to consider the peculiar features possessed by some of our banks, under the special charters under which they are organized. Some of these special charters confer powers which could not be conferred upon any organization, and especially upon banks. One of the peculiarities of some our banks is that no stockholder can transfer his stock without consent of the directors, thus placing all stockholders in the power of the directors. If the directors become unfriendly to any stockholder, they can refuse to allow transfers of stock, thereby compelling stockholders dealing in realties, sell under their figures. This is neither just nor fair. Stockholders ought to have the privilege to sell to whom they please, when they please and at what price they please. Any interference on the part of a board of directors with such transfer is unwarrantable and illegal.

We have on several occasions called attention to the fact that the capitals of a number of our banks and insurance companies is not paid up. This plan cannot be too strongly condemned, and we urge that these unpaid capitals be paid up in cash. Not only will the institutions be made the stronger by such a course, but there will be less confusion in the buying and selling of their stocks. When our banks and insurance companies are made, the better for all concerned.

Ordinal money market continues in an easy condition, and all our banks are generally able to meet the demands of their customers. Money is not likely to be very scarce during the summer—and before plenty it is the better it will be for all our business interests.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117	117
U. S. Sixes—1881.		
" coupons	120¼	120¾
5-20s—1867	115	114¾
" 1865	115	115
" 1868	117	117
" 1865 new.	117	117
" 1867.	119½	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40s.	111	111¾
10-40s—coupons.		113¾
Currency 6's.	115	115¾
New 5 per cent	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	100	101¾
Erie.	65	65¾
R. H. & E.	3½	3
R. I. & C.	24	24¾
St. Paul	37¾	37
Do. preferred	72¾	73
Michigan Southern.	92	92¾
Ia. Central	104¾	105
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88
Rock Island.	100	100¾
North Western, Common	80	80
Do. preferred		86¾
Pacific Mail	53	51¾
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	87
Ohio & Mississippi.	24¾	24¾
Wabash.	30¾	31¾
Toledo & Wabash.	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	93	
Adams Express.	95½	93
American Express.	67	66¾
U. S. Express	72	72
Harlem.	124¾	124¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	74¾
Reading	104¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾
Oil Creek	31¾
Lehigh Valley	66¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Pennsylvania Allotments	58¾
Pittsburgh 5's	74¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	93¾
Central Transportation	47

NEW YORK, May 5, 1873.

The monetary situation to day was easy, with a good supply. Loans were modest; good down to 5 per cent., with 6@7 as the general rate. The indications are that 7 per cent. will prove to be the maximum rate for call loans, secured by good collaterals. The outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,180,000, an increase of $1,000,000 since the Department statement for May 1st. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $1,200,000. The National Banks deposited $1,000,000 with the Treasurer to-day in exchange for the last week were $4,000,000

DAILY GAZETTE.

Very Latest News.

ANOTHER BRIDGE HORROR.

Three Persons Killed and Eight Wounded.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DIXON DISASTER.

Bridge Disaster in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the bridge being erected over the Lamine river, on the northeastern extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, fourteen miles from Sedalia, Mo. The false work erected for facilitating the construction of the bridge sank into the quicksands upon which it rested, carrying with it the bridge timbers and twelve workmen, precipitating all into the river below.

Wm. McCamey, Peter Corners and Harry Lynch were killed outright, and eight others wounded, two of whom are not expected to recover. Lynch was a married man, and came from Bart, Mich. The bodies were taken to Sedalia last night, where an inquest was held. The verdict was that the insecure foundation of the false work was the cause of death.

Particulars of the Dixon Horror.

DIXON, May 5.—Yesterday afternoon, about fifteen minutes after one o'clock, as Rev. Mr. Pratt was passing a convert for baptism in the water of Rock run just below the bridge on the north side, on which there was a large crowd of men, women and children assembled to witness the ceremony, the iron works gave way, and without a moment's warning fifty or sixty souls were launched into eternity. A horrible panic seized the immense crowd upon the bank of the river, and of course spread through our city. Mothers came to the river bank anxiously inquiring for children, fathers for wives and children, and all with horror and excitement. The bridge was torn and broken and hung from the piers, an appalling sight in itself. The beams at each end were crushed into the river. That at the north end held firmly to the bottom of the river, in its network of iron, the children, relatives and friends of our people, a great many of them being women and children.

Condition of the Injured.

Mrs. Daniel Cheeney, who it was feared was fatally injured, is better. Mr. Charles Murray has a fractured bone of the leg and collar and a severe flesh wound, but is doing well this morning. Mrs. Murray is also comfortable and better. Mrs. Ella Campbell, of Dementown, though severely hurt, is doing well.

Buggies on the Bridge.

There were several buggies on the bridge, but, strange to say, no one in the vehicles was injured, and the horses also escaped. Dr. C. J. Reynolds, J. B. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Johnny Eustace, George Morris and Wm. Shillrick were in the buggies on the bridge; the latter's buggy still on one of the beams on the side of the bridge, where its owner must carry it to-day.

There is a report that several bodies of the children were found at Spalding and Rock Falls, though this is hardly possible.

Incidents of the Disaster.

Jacob Armstrong, Jr., went down in the crash, and was compelled to crawl upon the bottom of the river out from under the sidewalk of the bridge, but being an athletic young man, saved himself and then helped to save several others. Charles McBride deserves great credit for saving many lives. Col. H. T. Noble made a narrow escape. He held Mrs. Smith's little child, and went down and came up and saved the child and barely saved himself. Mrs. Noble was thrown from her husband, but he could not reach her in the fall, for there was a mass of human beings between him and her. Tony Brantigan, a little boy of eight years, clung to a plank and was picked up safe half a mile below. Ed. Patrick leaped into the water and saved several lives. Will Daily, with noble energy, saved many lives and also pushed on a plank three or four women, and then after pulling off his coat and boots, swam back and rescued Dr. Hoffman, who was on the bar, about half way to the railroad bridge. Wm. Daunter saved several lives. Fred L. Shaw saved five or six. Henry Woodyett swam boldly into the deep water and rescued many. William Schuler, Joseph Haden and Isaac Shaw very narrowly escaped drowning by swimming to the shore after extricating themselves from the iron work, leaping from the bridge.

Bodies Recovered.

There were several bodies taken out of the river as far down as below the railroad bridge. The body of Fred. Hape was found floating nearly a mile down the river this morning.

Died from Their Injuries.

Mrs. P. M. Alexander and Mrs. Vann died this morning from the effects of their injuries.

A Day of Mourning.

This has indeed been a day of mourning in this city. The shadow of the awful calamity that has brought a sudden and terrible death to so many happy homes seems to rest on every face. All day long the mournful tones of the funeral bell has filled the air, while the cemetery is dotted thickly with new-made graves.

The Search After Bodies.

The men engaged on the erection of the derricks, with which to raise the fallen bridge, worked all last night, and shortly before noon to-day succeeded in getting them in place and commenced the work of recovering the bodies of the unfortunates who were carried down underneath the bridge and held fast by it.

The following are those recovered to-day: Mrs. C. W. Kintner, Mrs. E Hope, Robert Dyke, Frank Hamilton and Miss Nettie Hill.

There are a great many strangers in the city, and the river banks in the vicinity of the scene of the accident were lined to-day with people, anxious as to the result of the sad search. It was reported this morning that the bodies of several children had been taken out of the river at Rock Hill, about two miles below the city, but it proved to be a mistake. It is certain there are other bodies still beneath the fallen span, but how many it is impossible to say. Forty bodies all together have been recovered so far, and it is believed that not less than twelve or thirteen are still in the river. It is believed that there will be even not more than one hundred and fifty persons on the bridge at the time of the accident. The wounded are nearly all doing well, and it is hoped will recover. The coroner's inquest was begun to-day, but nothing of interest was elicited, and the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

Cause of the Accident.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The following extracts from an extra published this morning by the Sterling Mills *Gazette* will give a clearer idea of the manner and direct cause of the Dixon bridge disaster than anything before received. The people were closely crowded on the footway, and the immense weight, all on one side, was too much for the bridge, one of the cap stringers snapping asunder and allowing the northern section to sag from the abutment, plunging into the river with its living burden. Between the foot and wagon ways was a network of iron braces about nine feet high, and this toppled over on the mass of humanity who had been thrown into the river. Many of the men, women and children were pinioned beneath the water without power to help themselves, and too firmly bound by the weight of the iron braces to help their friends. It appears that the bridge was constructed in such a manner as to make each section dependent on the other for support, and when the north section gave way the balance sagged between the piers, making a complete wreck of the entire structure.

So far as known no fatal casualties occurred on any section but the first, though several were seriously injured by being crushed between the iron work.

Specials received here to-night are filled with incidents attendant on the fearful calamity, and add little to the main facts already telegraphed. The number still known to be missing, added to those whose bodies have already been recovered, makes the list of killed seventy-five. The wounded, two of whom, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Vann, have since died, number thirty-two.

LOUISIANA.

Report of a Battle Near St. Martinsville—The Metropolitans Defeated.

NEW IBERIA, May 5.—It is currently reported here that the Metropolitans last night attacked Capt. De Blanch's force near St. Martinsville, and were repulsed with the loss of three men killed and two wounded. De Blanch is said to have two hundred men, with one piece of artillery. It is reported that Metropolitans were driven back into St. Martinsville.

Later—Later advices from St. Martinsville report the position of the Metropolitans precarious. The impression prevails that they may at almost any moment be overpowered by the tax resisters under De Blanch from St. Martins and adjoining parishes. The people of this section seem determined to pay no taxes to the Kellogg government unless compelled by United States forces.

Killed by Whisky.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—An old negro, Bailey Wheeler, living in Charleston, Clarke county, Ind., on Saturday, boasted that he could drink a quart of whisky and not get drunk. Some young men offered to pay for a quart if he would drink it. The party repaired to a saloon. Wheeler drank a quart in three drinks, and left the saloon. He walked a short distance, stopped to talk with some friends, remarking that he had drank a quart of whisky, and could drink another if any one would pay for it. In a few moments he started to go home, and, after walking two squares with very steady gait, suddenly fell in a helpless condition. He was taken up shortly afterwards and carried home, where he lay totally unconscious until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, when, in spite of every effort physicians could make to save his life, death intervened between him and any more whisky.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Arrived out: The steamship Baltic, Minnesota and Prisia.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamship City of Montreal, from Liverpool, has arrived.

—Under the act of Congress retiring naval officers at the age of sixty-two, Rear Admiral George I. Emmons, Chas. Steadman, Wm. Rogers Taylor and Thornton A. Jenkins, will be retired this year. Commodore Jno. J. Almy, James H. Strong, R. G. Parrott and Wm. Reynolds, will be promoted to fill the vacancies.

FOREIGN.

The Italian Ministerial Crisis Ended—Pilgrims at the Vatican—A Congregation Excommunicated in Switzerland—The American Department at the Vienna Exhibition Still Empty—Sir Bartle Frere's Mission Successful—Revolutionary Activity in Spain.

SPAIN.

Figueras' Reply to Gen. Sickles.

MADRID, May 5.—President Figueras, in his reply to the speech of General Sickles on Saturday, declared that Spain was fully capable of realizing the glorious work of Washington, but in the meantime the national patrimony should never be diminished while the Government was in the hands of the Republicans.

Vera Re-Occupied by Carlists.

BAYONNE, May 5.—The Carlists have re-occupied the town of Vera, in Navarre, after a sharp fight with the Republican troops.

Revolutionary Activity.

MADRID, May 5.—There are indications of revolutionary activity. This city is placarded with manifestoes, urging the people to demand the immediate proclamation of a Federal Republic, abolition of capital punishment, abolition of the state church, and the separation of the Church and State. General Contreras has been requested by the Federal Committee to become President, but declined.

The Federalist meeting to-day was excited, but no disturbance took place. The people did not come armed, as was threatened.

ARABIA.

Sir Bartle Frere's Mission.

NEW YORK, May 5.—From late files of London papers, a dispatch dated Bombay, April 23d, says Sir Bartle Frere's mission was well received at Muscat, and the result of his efforts has been that Seyd Turki has signed a treaty in which the latter undertakes to forbid the importation of slaves and declares free all negroes and other bondsmen hereafter arriving in the territory of Oman. By the provisions of this treaty he likewise agrees to put down all public slave mart's, and any one who may be proved to have imported slaves will be amenable to law. Similar engagements have also been entered into with the Sheiks at Makallahon, on the Sadra-maut coast. The political residents at Bushire will take all decisions on the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf.

Sir Bartle Frere will proceed to Mahabelleshwar, where he will have an interview with the Governor, and thence he will go to Sinda.

CANADA.

Pacific Railway Investigation Postponed.

OTTAWA, May 5.—The special committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Railway has resolved to postpone their inquiry until July next, and to sit thereafter if necessary. This action was taken at the request of the Government. The minority of the committee have protested against the resolution, and appealed to the House. The matter will be taken up there to-morrow, and an exciting discussion is expected.

Grand Trunk Railway Arrangement Act Signed.

The Governor General has signed the Grand Trunk Railway arrangement act.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Exhibition.

VIENNA, May 5.—Rapid progress has been made in the arrangements of the interior of the Exhibition building since the opening. All departments are filled with goods, except that of the United States, which is still empty. Great indignation is felt by American exhibitors at this state of things.

The public have been admitted daily since the 1st of May. The weather, however, has been unfavorable, rain having fallen almost constantly since the opening, and the number of visitors thus far is below what was expected.

ITALY.

The Ministerial Crisis Ended.

ROME, May 5.—Prime Minister Lanza stated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the King had decided not to accept the resignations of himself and his colleagues. The Ministers would consequently resume their offices, and the Toronto bill, over which the difficulty arose, will be withdrawn.

Pilgrims at the Vatican.

It is announced from the Vatican that the Pope to-day received a party of forty-five pilgrims from France, and made a long reply to their address.

SWITZERLAND.

A Congregation Excommunicated.

GENEVA, May 5.—Pere Hyacinthe said mass yesterday in a private building in the presence of a congregation numbering 1,290 persons. A decree of excommunication has been pronounced against those who attended the ceremonies.

AFTER THE FIRE.

Ready for Patrons Again—Thanks for Friendly Assistance—Opened up with a Fresh Stock.

Messrs. Editors:—As I have now become thoroughly settled after the fire, and am ready for the visits of my patrons, I desire to return my thanks to those through whose friendly assistance I have been enabled to recuperate so soon. My acknowledgments are first returned to the Allegheny Firemen and Police who on the night of the fire rendered such sufficient service in protecting my property from depredations and in so speedily getting the flames under control, by which the loss was rendered lighter than might have been expected, under ordinary circumstances. Then, after the fire, the prompt action of the Insurance Companies, the National and the Federal was especially commendable. In this direction I have been under especial obligations to Mr. R. K. Heron, who had taken out insurance on a large part of my stock in an eastern company and who secured the prompt payment of the loss, without regard to the "days of grace," which are claimed in such matters. This gentleman's courtesy and efforts in the matter have gained for him general esteem in business circles, where the facts have been made known, and have proven him to be worthy of all confidence.

Through these prompt efforts of the Insurance Companies and other patrons, I am now enabled to invite my friends to call again at No. 47 North Diamond square, the old headquarters, and feeling assured that I can supply all their wants in the clothing line. The new stock which has just been laid in has been selected with the greatest care, and is larger and more varied than anything that has heretofore been been offered at my place. The stock consists of cloths of all kinds, cassimeres, vestings, new spring styles of all descriptions of pretty patterns, together with a full line of gent's furnishing goods to which I would respectfully call attention, as I believe I can offer as great inducements as any other house in the two cities.

Respectfully,
M. T. HECKERT,
47 North Diamond street, Allegheny.

THE MURDER OF LIZZIE MESS.

No New Developments—The Body Exhumed—The Hearing To-morrow.

The Saltsburg murder afforded nothing new yesterday. The friends of the murdered girl Lizzie Mess, have raised money to exhume her body and have another examination made. They think the Coroner was entirely too hasty, and think he ought not to have closed the inquest so soon, at least not without examining more witnesses.

The Chief of Police and detectives are working at the case and will develop every clue now in their possession. Though the case looks still very mysterious, some of them seem to have no doubt that they are on the right track and that the guilty party or parties will be brought to justice. To-morrow at one o'clock the hearing in the case comes off at the Mayor's office, when it is expected some very important evidence will be offered, and which it is believed, will shed at least a ray of light upon the darkness which now enshrouds the mystery.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Brougham's new drama of "John Garth" was presented here for the first time. The play is of the sensational order, but not disagreeably so, and is written in Mr. Brougham's happiest vein. The interest in it never flags, the characters all being extremely well brought out. The house was well filled, and the play passed off smoothly. Mr. John Jack played the part of "John Garth" with much satisfaction, and showed by his manner and make-up that he had made the part an especial study. Miss Annie Firmin's "Ilsee De Rudolf" was also well acted, her singing being a feature that was enthusiastically received. Mr. Gotthold in his character, of course was as he always is, the conscientious pains-taking artist, giving his part with care and finish. The balance of the cast was unusually strong. The same bill to-night.

LIBRARY HALL.—On Thursday evening the Protsin Society will repeat Protsin's famous German operetta of "Alexander-Strado." The first time it was given at Library Hall it created great enthusiasm, and the public were surprised by the masterly manner in which the opera was given, though amateurs presented it. The repetition is given for the benefit of Mrs. Lucie Lobeide will be the soprano on the occasion.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Many new faces were added last evening, and a programme was presented which gave eminent satisfaction to the large audience present. A choice bill is announced for this evening.

Letters Held for Postage.

Geo. H. Seff, Sunberry, Pa., 3c; J. Stuart Dales, Lincoln, Neb., 3c; Mrs. E. A. Shock, Lowerstown, Md., 3c; Superintendent John Reilly, Altoona, Pa., 3c; Dr. Huff & Co., Sharpsburg, 1c; Jno. C. Deal, Columbia, S. C., 3c; G. W. Arnold, Clarion, Pa., 3c; Maggie B. Kane, Ensworth Station, 1c; H. Reesenecker, New Orleans, La., 3c.

The "Weed."

Get the Best.
Get a Weed.
Get the Best.
Get a Weed.
Get the Best.
Get a Weed.

Thousands of ladies have endorsed the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine as the best in the market, and thousands more will do the same when they have given it a trial. Mr. F. C. Biggert, No. 116 Market street, is the Agent.

Fine Furniture.

For furniture made from the choicest materials and unequalled excellency of workmanship, with a finish equal to the most exacting demands, go to Meyer & Son's, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street (east of railroad crossing), where you will always find an extensive assortment. All their goods are manufactured under their own supervision, and they do not attempt to compete with cheap work at low prices, their work being of a superior quality and richness of finish.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 167 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Hamburg line steamer Frisia at Plymouth.
White Star line steamer Oceanic at New York.
Guion line steamer Nevada at New York.
National line steamer Egypt at New York.
Guion line steamer Minnesota at Queenstown.
White Star line steamer Baltic at Queenstown.

Allegheny's Weekly Death List.

The number of deaths, as reported by Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, during the past week amounts to twenty-three. Of these fourteen were males and nine females, twenty-two white and one colored. The following are the diseases with the number of deaths to each: Stillborn, three; drowned, one; cholera morbus, one; dysentary, two; consumption, three; membrane affection, one; convulsions, two; cholera infantum, one; spasms, two; cerebro spinal meningitis, three; inflammation of stomach, one; typhoid pneumonia, one; heart disease, apoplexy, accident, each one.

Temperance Alliance.

Yesterday morning the regular weekly meeting of the Allegheny Co. Temperance Alliance was held at their rooms, Mr. Thomas H. Rabe presiding and Mr. P. S. Jennings acting as secretary *pro tem.* The reports were read, showing activity on the part of local organizations in various parts of the State. A report was also received from the society organized by the ladies in the Seventeenth ward, and Mrs. Hill was appointed in behalf of the Alliance to confer with this Society, to secure their co-operation in furthering the work of the Alliance, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Vacancy Filled.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Directors of the Allegheny Gas Company held a special meeting, at which they received a communication from Controller Brown, setting forth the city's objection to Mr. T. M. Marshall as one of the appraisers for the condemnation of the works. The paper was filed and after some deliberation the vacancy in the representation for the Company—occasioned by this objection was filled by the selection of John Barton, Esq., a resident of Pittsburgh and member of the Bar. It is probable this will prove satisfactory, and in that case the additional appraiser will be at once selected by the four already named, when the appraisement will be made without delay—to the satisfaction of the people.

To-Day's Convention.

The Republican County Convention, to select delegates to attend the State Convention, will meet to-day, at the Court House. Ten delegates are to be elected—three Senatorial and seven Representatives. The Senatorial delegates: one from the district south of the rivers, one from between the rivers and one from the district north of the rivers. Of the representative delegates one will be selected from each of the city districts, one from the district between the rivers outside of Pittsburgh, one from Allegheny city, one of from the district north of the rivers outside of Allegheny city, and two from the South Side district. The State Convention meets next August, to put in nomination candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer.

A BOY'S PLUCK.

How he Managed to get From Chicago—In Search of His Father in Pittsburgh.

Last evening a boy giving his name as Alfred Hall, aged twelve years, came to the lock-up to stay over night. He stated that he had come all the way from Chicago to seek his father and grandmother, who live in this city. He says he lived with an uncle on the north side of Chicago. This uncle kept a saloon and did not treat him very well. He made his way here by railbegging rides of conductors, and sleeping in caboose cars and lumber. His mother is dead. He wants to find his father, whom he thinks will take care of him and give him an education. He can read, but cannot write, and appears to be a very intelligent boy.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths, as reported by Dr. W. Snively, M. D., health physician, for the week ending May 27, 1873:

Accident, street, 1; accident, railroad; 1; congestion of the brain, 2; softening of the brain, 1; bronchitis, chronic, 1; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebritis, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 7; consumption, 4; convulsions, 5; coxalgia, 1; diptheria, 2; debility, 2; diarrhœa, 1. Empeysema, 2; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; heart disease, 1; inalformation of heart, 2; meningitis, acute, 1; meningitis, sub acute, 2; metritis, 1; metro-peritonitis, 3; old age, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 1; scrofula, 1; spinal disease, 1; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 5; total, 68.

Under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2, 6, from 2 to 5, 9; from 5 to 10, 3; from 20 to 30, 9; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 4; from 60 to 70, 3; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1. Males, 35; females, 25; white, 59; colored, 1; total, 60.

WHERE HAS HE GONE?

A South Side Man Suddenly Leaves Town—A Little of Other People's Money Goes With Him.

James McLaughlin, of the South Side, has disappeared, taking with him $132.75, the proceeds of a subscription raised for Mrs. O'Fee, whose husband was killed by the American Iron Works explosion. He is also said to be defaulter to the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of the South Side. There is also an elopement talked of in connection with the case, as a certain blonde young lady of that classic precinct disappeared about the same time. McLaughlin has probably gone to Vienna, for somewhere else. At any rate he has not been seen at home for at least three weeks past. He mortgaged and and sold all his property before he left.

INQUESTS HELD YESTERDAY.

Drownings, Accidents, Sudden Deaths, &c.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Stephens, of Elizabeth, held an inquest in that place on the body of an unknown man who was floating in the river. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found floating in the river near Shousetown, opposite Leetsdale, North Diamond township, the old gentleman in his undistinguishable. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. The body was dressed in dark pants, brown vest, cross-bar shirt, and heavy lob-hailed boots, much worn. There was nothing about him that would lead to his identity.

THE FAST LINE ACCIDENT.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Henry Bourne, who was mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE as having been found on the Pennsylvania Railroad in a terribly mutilated condition. Deceased had gone on the fast line by mistake to go to Wilkin's township, and jumped off at East Liberty. He was run over by two freight trains. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The deceased was a native of England, aged 28 years, a gardener by occupation, and has a sister residing in Brooklyn, New York.

WHO ORDERED IT?

Suit Against the City Executive Committee for Old Campaign Bills.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Pittock, Nevin & Co., proprietors of the *Leader*, brought suit in the District Court, against Messrs. Joseph A. Butler, John W. Riddell, John D. Fleming, Charles P. Duff, Joseph Hartman and others of the Republican City Executive Committee, for payment of an old campaign bill. The plaintiffs alleged that during the last Mayoralty campaign two years ago there was advertising done in the *Leader* in the name of the Republican Executive Committee, the bill for which has never been paid.

A summons was issued returnable forthwith, and some of the parties concerned gave bail for trial.

The other side of the story differs very materially from this. The gentlemen named state—what was a fact—that all the advertising done in behalf of the Committee was ordered by them through their Secretary, and that the advertising charged for by the *Leader* was never authorized by the Committee, and never contracted for by their agent. If irresponsible parties ordered the work, to them the plaintiffs must look for pay.

The case has been set down for trial.

THE CITY'S CLAIM.

The matter came before the Committee on Allegheny Wharf, which held its meeting last night, and a discussion ensued which resulted finally in the passage of a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to file a caveat in the Attorney General's office on the part of the city, claiming a priority. The claim of the city is based on the fact that the land was made,—or the cartings deposited there under its authority and direction, and hence it properly owns the new landing thus made, clear down to the water's edge.

BARR'S RAID.

A New Claimant—Mr. Barr Makes a Point—He Proposes to Take in a Couple of Acres at the Point.

The exact ownership of the "made ground" at the Point will likely soon be decided in Court. The city wants it for a Park, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could use it advantageously as a metal yard, and Mr. John C. Barr, who comes out last, wants it for a speculation, and claims it by down it too. Mr. Barr's claims are based on a decision of the Supreme Court that the city owns no land fronting on the river below low water mark. At the Point there are about two and one-half acres of "made ground" extending beyond the regularly established low water mark line, and Mr. Barr proposes to take that to himself under the authority of an act of Assembly allowing vacant State lands to be "appropriated"—that is, taken possession of by any party who has it surveyed, pays the fees, and conforms to the other technical legal forms. The gentleman commenced work upon it about three months ago, when he made application to the Surveyor General for a warrant ordering the survey of the land, which order he kept in his pocket until a few days ago. He now comes forward, and under the order the Governor is about to issue he will have the survey. It is supposed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has seen the warrant and takes stock in Mr. Barr's scheme,—which is an explanation of their grachous withdrawal from a contest with the city to lease the Point a short time since. The matter has been referred to a number of good lawyers who pronounce the claim good, while other legal gentlemen, including the City Solicitor, are disposed to look upon it as a farce. The claimant, however, is in earnest and feels confident of success.

He has also now made a similar raid on about three acres of "made ground" on the river frontage in old Lawrenceville, and proposes to push his claims. It is an interesting fight from any point of view.

THE REVISORS IN COUNCIL.

The Value of Land in the Twentieth Ward—Reports Discussed and Adopted—What the Board did Yesterday.

The Board of Revision met yesterday morning in the Chamber of the Common Council. James Irwin, Esq., acting President in the chair.

The Twentieth ward committee presented a report of the valuation of property in that ward. Ground by acres on Penn avenue from Wineb iddle avenue to Negley's avenue is valued at ten thousand dollars; thence to Oakland Passenger railway $8,000 per acre, and in no case does the valuation exceed $10,000 per acre. The report was signed by Messrs. Speer, White and Beck.

Mr. Charles R. Strain moved that the report be accepted and referred to a special Committee of three for revision.

Mr. Nobbs wanted to know why such a motion was made.

Mr. Strain announced he would withdraw his motion if the Board would consider the report *seriatim*.

By unanimous consent the report was then taken up, and the first item read as follows: Property on Penn avenue, from Winbiddle avenue to Negley avenue, assessed at $10,000 per acre.

Mr. McElroy thought the valuation should be made per lot instead of by acres.

Mr. Alexander said if the property was in acres it could not be assessed by lots.

Mr. McElroy said Dr. Gross for instance had no lots on Liberty avenue to assess, and hence the valuation would have to be fixed by acres. In addition Dr. Gross has given the property for Liberty avenue, and the view of the same has been accepted by the city. Would the Board assess Dr. Gross or any other person for property donated to the city for streets?

Mr. White said Dr. Gross had asked an exemption of twenty acres on the eighty-two owned by him on account of property given for streets, but they had decided to refer it to the Board.

Mr. Smithson asked the gentleman how he reconciled the valuation reported and the price at which the land was selling, namely, $8,000 valuation and $22,000 per acre at sale.

Mr. McElroy said he could only answer the question by saying that a wise man had sold it and a "loony" had bought it.

Mr. Smithson said he had been informed that as high as $30,000 per acre had been offered for some of this property.

Mr. McElroy said the assertion might possibly be correct, but the property in question could not be had at any price.

Mr. Smithson—That is quite true, Mr. McElroy, and because the land is not saleable.

Mr. Wenke said Dr. Gross had informed him that he had been offered $34,000 for two acres of the ground in question, but he had refused it, because the property was not for sale.

After some further discussion, a motion was made to proceed to the consideration of Mr. Strain's motion to refer to a Special Committee.

This required a reconsideration of the vote to consider the report *seriatim*, and the motion was laid on the table.

The motion of Mr. Strain to refer to a Special Committee of Three, with power to revise, was then put and carried.

The Special Committee appointed for the purpose presented the report of the valuation on improvements in the Twenty third ward, which was accepted and ordered to be read. The report was then adopted.

Sixty-four acres of Burgwin & Co., on Squirrel hill, are assessed at $6,000; 138 acres of the Ross property are valued at $4,000 per acre, and some of it reaches as high as $7,000 per acre. The Frank glass-house property, at Frankstown, three acres, is increased from $3,000, the assessment last year, to $7,000 per acre. Private residences above the railroad at Hazelwood are valued at $12,000 and the property at $5,000 per acre, and Mr. Smithson said he had been authorized to offer the choicest property at Hazelwood for $5,000 per acre, the improvements to go along.

The report of the Committee on the Thirty-sixth ward (late Uniontown borough) was presented, and on motion ordered to be read. The report was adopted.

Mr. McElroy suggested that the resolution requiring all the reports to be presented for final action on Friday, be reconsidered, and some discussion ensued. It was evident the majority of the Board was opposed to reconsideration, and no action was taken.

The Board then adjourned until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The May term of this Court commenced yesterday morning.

The list of Grand Jurors was called, and a quorum answering to their names Hon. Theo. Hall, of Lycoming county, was designated by the Court as foreman. After a brief charge the Grand Jurors retired to their rooms.

There were no cases ready for trial, and the Court adjourned until this morning, when the cases from the Grand Jury will be taken up.

The bankruptcy case of A. Duff vs. James A. Crawford was continued.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 1.
[Before Judge Hampton.]

In this branch Judge Hampton was on the bench but adjourned Court until next Monday.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 2.
[Before Judge Kirkpatrick.]

The case of N. Ballentine vs. James Richardson, Temperanceville Church slander suit, a full report of which we have heretofore given, is still on trial in this branch. It will probably be concluded to-day, when the trial list as published on Monday will be taken up.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 1.
[Before Judge Stowe.]

In the case of John Wilson vs. George McKnight, being an action on a bond, a verdict for the plaintiff was returned for ninety dollars.

The case of Bennett vs. The Dollar Savings Bank was postponed until this morning, owing to the absence of one of the jurors.

Bakewell & Marthens vs. B. B. Cousrin, action on book account for printing. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 2.
[Before Judge Collier.]

The case of Thomas Richey vs. John Adair and James Shearer, being an action on a note, is on trial.

In the case of Mrs. William P. Flinn vs. A. J. Baird, the plaintiff not answering when called, a non suit was entered.

A petition for a charter incorporating the Mite Savings Bank was presented and a preliminary order granted.

Trial List for To-day.

92. Hutchison vs. Williams et al.
93. Barker, Boyle & Barker et al.
15. Barry vs. Malone.
20. Carson vs. Ross et al.
21. Coleman & Ross vs. Wallace.
22. O'Neill vs. Kulgh.
23. Miller vs. Tennessy.
24. Meister vs. Hood.
25. Roedelheim et al vs. Barrett.
26. Weller & Ellis vs. Stebbe.
28. Muster vs. Kutschbach.
29. Rattigan vs. Morton et al.
30. Gay & Welsh vs. The Youghiogheny Shaft Company.
32. Burgwin vs. Ammon et al.
33. Tierman vs. Tschude.

A Recherche Dining Saloon.

Merchants, clerks and business men generally have long felt the want of a first-class dining saloon, that should be located convenient to the business centre of the city, and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we call the special attention of such to the fact that this want has at length been fully supplied by Mr. J. S. Hollinger, formerly of Allegheny City, who will open on to-morrow, at No. 210 Liberty street, a suite of dining rooms, unsurpassed for elegance, neatness, cleanliness and convenience cannot be surpassed in either city. The dining room proper is not a basement, but is on the first floor, and is large, airy, cheerful and attractive. It is seventy feet in depth, and from front to rear, and is entirely separated from the culinary department, thus preventing its being permeated by the fumes and perfumes of the kitchen, which are often offensive to the nasal organs, and destructive of the appetite. The furnishment of the room is also calculated to tempt the stomach and strengthen the appetite. The floor being covered with an oil-cloth of a cheerful and graceful pattern said to be the largest piece laid in the United States, while the wainscoting and the painting of walls and ceiling are neat and attractive. On the second floor is to be found the business man's parlor," most elegantly furnished with carpets sofas, easy chairs, mirrors and an organ; where, after partaking of a luxurious meal he may retire in accordance with that maxim of health, viz: "after dinner rest awhile" and enjoy a feast of reason, or regale himself with the fragrant aroma of a good Havana. Mr. Hollinger is no tyro in his profession, but from his long experience in our sister city can be said to be an expert in his line, to be truthfully to fail in the matter of catering to the tastes of those who desire and relish good meals. He engages that his utmost attention and energies shall be devoted to his business, that his table shall be at all times amply supplied with all the luxuries and delicacies which time, pains and expense shall be able to procure, and that all who patronize him shall be pleased, having selected his assistants with an especial reference to their activity, promptness and courtesy, so as to merit and receive the patronage of the business public. Therefore, whether you eat to live, or live to eat, whether you be a gormand, or an epicure, if you desire good and substantial meals in a pleasant and comfortable dining room, where all the surroundings tend to whet the appetite instead of depress it, do not fail to visit No. 210 Liberty street.

Arrott & Lockhart, General Insurance Agents, No. 167 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Do you want security against loss and damage by fire? Insure with Arrott & Lockhart.

Do you want your policies of insurance properly worded and arranged? Insure with Arrott & Lockhart.

Do you want your insurance business properly attended to? Insure with Arrott & Lockhart.

Do you want your losses promptly adjusted and paid? Insure with Arrott & Lockhart.

Arrott & Lockhart represent Fire Insurance capital to the extent of seventeen million dollars ($17,000,000), comprising the best Eastern, Pittsburgh and English companies. Give special attention to manufacturing risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid. Apply to or address

ARROTT & LOCKHART,
General Insurance Agents,
ap29:TT No 167 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Black Silks at Wholesale Prices.

We invite special attention to our recent large importations of Black Gros Grain Silks, superior qualities of which we are now selling at the lowest wholesale prices. We import and sell none but the best standard makes, and guarantee every piece to be as represented. Ladies requiring Silks of any description should call and examine our stock before making their purchases. HUGUS & HACKE,
TTHS Fifth avenue and Market street.

Fishing Tackle

Of every description at the Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. 1m:TTHS.

BREVITIES.

....The Chairton *Democrat* last week appeared in a new suit of type and looks exceedingly well.

....The Monongahela Wharf Committee held no meeting yesterday afternoon—no quorum being present.

....The Smithfield street pavement was made visible yesterday by the scraping up of about three feet of mud.

....The Water Committee met last evening, and approved the last month's pay-roll, and transacted their usual routine business.

....The Committee on Appeals met last evening, and allowed some exonerations of taxes, but transacted no business of public importance.

....Yesterday afternoon as Mrs. Richards and her child were walking along Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, the child was taken with convulsions. Dr. Smith attended it.

Officer Cowell's little girl was found yesterday. It had been picked up by a gentleman on Sinclair street, Allegheny, who had kindly cared for it, and restored her to her parents.

....The dry streets and pleasant sunshine of yesterday was a great inducement for ladies to show themselves and do a "little" shopping. Storekeepers were correspondingly happy.

....Yesterday morning a careless teamster in Allegheny drove against the telegraph pole in the Ninth ward that holds fire alarm box 67 and knocked it down. It will be repaired to-day.

....The *Daily Beacon*, published at Akron, Ohio, is one of the neatest and newsiest little papers that comes to our office, and we are pleased to note many evidences of its prosperity.

....Thirty laborers on the new Hiland avenue and Highland Hill streets struck yesterday for pay oftener than once a month. They were discharged, and others put in their places.

....In the published list of delegates from the wards, for the Convention to-day, there appears the name of Mr. McCallister, for the Third ward which is an error, as Dr. C. Silvey was the only candidate in that district who received a vote.

....Yesterday morning Newton Jones, residing on Fifth street, Birmingham, had his hand crushed in a large planer in the machine shop of Lewis, Oliver and Phillips. Dr. Kerr, the attending physician, thinks he can save the hand.

....James Kelly, a laborer at McKinley's brick yard, in the Seventeenth ward, fell dead yesterday of, it is supposed, heart disease. The Coronor was notified and will hold an inquest to-day. He resided at Forty-fifth and Calvin streets.

....On Saturday last Samuel Alfred McClurg, Esq., was unanimously selected by the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to fill the place on the Board of Examiners for admission to the Bar made vacant by the death of John Mellon, Esq.

A man near Willow Grove, on the West Penn Road had a very narrow escape yesterday from being killed. He was walking ahead of a train apparently unheeding; the engineer whistled and slackened up, but he kept on till the engine was within a few feet of him when he jumped off the track. The locomotive just brushed him as it passed by. The reason he risked his life was because he would have to step in a mud puddle if he got out of the way.

....Yesterday morning there were five suits for slander, instituted in the County Courts. They were all brought by Mr. R. M. Petty, for George and Amanda Floyd. Two of the cases are those against John Bell and Mrs. Bell, and Martin Mercer were entered in the District Court, the other three, against Martin and Sarah Mercer, John P. Walker and Frederick Staude, were entered in the County Court of Common Pleas. A summons was issued in each case, returnable on the first Monday of June.

....A youth of Birmingham went off riding last Sunday with questionable company. When he came home at night his aged father took him by the small of the neck, and, to use a worldly expression, "lifted" him. The young man came around to the back of the house where his mother was, and complained bitterly about the treatment. He was inclined to feel hard towards his father, but his mother smoothed him down. She said: "You mustn't mind it, John; your father